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**A LINE O' CHEER  
EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.**

First printing of an original poem, written daily  
for The Washington Herald.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

**SECURE.**

No thing shall rob me of my soul's content  
Since I on happiness am wholly bent.  
Wherefore resentments all I'll put away,  
Nor let cold enmities disturb my way.  
Black thoughts I'll not permit to cloud  
my mind.  
And bitter fancies I shall leave behind.  
Unworthy jealousies I'll put aside,  
And let the smiling sun-light be my  
side,  
And basking in its golden warmth I'll  
rejoice.  
If indeed I must on things of  
this world.

(Copyright, 1917.)

Hose is one of the most prominent  
articles on display in back-yard garden-

ing.

There are not so many men pining  
for youth as there was prior to the  
declaration of war.

Germany may find consolation in  
the fact that Gen. Haig has not yet  
been able to check that masterly re-

straint.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo  
hands Sir Cecil Spring Rice \$200,  
000,000. There's nothing like having  
a wealthy friend.

Those who are alarmed over being  
taxed 60 per cent of their profits on  
war orders find it hard to discover  
their friends in Congress.

"Nothing Definite About Jitneys  
Yet," quotes an Atlantic City paper.  
Nothing except that as a rule they  
perform "rattling" transportation.

Champ Clark would like to see the  
editors of America in the first line  
trenches. And no doubt the editors  
would like to see the members of  
Congress right behind them.

Representative Gallivan says the  
Irish want conscription because they  
are fussy about whom they will fight  
beside. All wrong, James A., the Irish  
will fight any time Uncle Sam calls.  
All they need is somebody to fight  
against.

Lest we forget, the District chap-  
ter of the American Red Cross is  
still receiving funds for the use of  
that society in Washington. Those  
who cannot shoulder arms for the  
country, can at least send in their  
bit for this laudable purpose.

Despite opposition to the efforts  
of Col. Roosevelt to take a detach-  
ment to the front, the first shot of  
the war was fired by "Teddy," which  
is the nickname for the Mongolian  
gun. It is also significant that the  
first shot was fired on the anniversary  
of the battle of Lexington.

The Tammany wigwag on Four-  
teenth street, New York, has been  
offered to the government for war  
service. We hope the United States  
generals or officers who occupy it  
will be as successful in the head-  
quarters as the political chiefs who  
have mapped out and directed many  
a victory within its confines.

**MY LITTLE PAL.**

I gotta a Pal,  
That's just a gal;  
An' pals ain't like to be.  
She lug me, too,  
As all pals do—  
But I want more, you see.  
She tells me strats  
I'm purty late  
In getting where I'm goin',  
And gives advice  
That's gosh darn nice  
About the seeds I'm sowing.  
My pal an' me  
Are close, ye see,  
She nos me like a book.  
If I be wrong,  
If don't take long  
To change me with a look.  
Without my pal,  
That's just a gal,  
I'd be without my light.  
Without her roun'  
I'd soon go down,  
Wouldn't no the wrong from rite.  
She's gotta be  
Who I don't no—  
There soon to be united;  
Then we mus' part,  
It hirts my hart.  
An' I git all excited.  
So things look dim,  
Recour of him,  
Who's soon to take her from me.  
She's just a pal,  
My little pal,  
But she sorter seems to run me.  
HAROLD R. NORWOOD.

**The Road Ahead of Us.**

It would be futile to add even a  
word to the glorious welcome which  
Joffre received from Washington yes-  
terday. It was glorious in itself,  
glorious for what it symbolized. It  
was the event of a generation in this  
Capital.

But this welcome, great in itself,  
is but the portent of greater things.  
Joffre is here not as a matter of senti-  
ment, but as a matter of business. He  
is here to tell us, if we will have him  
tell us, how this war may be won in  
reasonably quick time. He wants to  
make America effective without delay.

So far we have not faltered, al-  
though the fate of the draft bill in  
the House is still a matter of doubt;  
but that it will pass ultimately, as a  
result of the reasoned verdict of the  
American people, there can be no  
doubt. But time is one of the most  
precious things in this war. The  
United States ought not to signalize  
her entry "into the greatest conflict  
ever waged on this earth" by wast-

ing it.  
It is significant that Mr. Balfour,  
in his statement to the press yester-  
day, spoke of the confidence he held  
that we would "throw not only our  
unequaled resources" into the war,  
but "our man power also." The  
truth is that a mighty struggle is yet  
ahead of us for the salvation of the  
world; that American soldiers will  
yet be the decisive factor in the war.  
There is a fair prospect that the  
German autocracy will collapse un-  
der the present tremendous strain  
exerted upon it; but the United States  
will make a grave error, in the opin-  
ion of nearly every competent ob-  
server, if it does not make its prepa-  
rations on the basis that the war will  
continue for a year, and possibly two  
years more.

For this reason the call of the day  
is for business. We welcome Joffre  
because he more than any other man  
is the true hero of this war. Again  
quoting Mr. Balfour, he won the bat-  
tle which "was the most decisive of  
all battles, a turning point in the his-  
tory of mankind."

**German Strikes.**

It seems a rather incongruous  
statement to say that strikes are en-  
couraging, but the statement is true  
when applied to the present condi-  
tions in Germany. The numerous  
and serious strikes there, while to the  
Prussian autocracy are very damag-  
ing, to the people of the empire they  
stand for assertion of rights and an  
evidence that they have found them-

selves.  
Military caste which has refused  
every offer of mediation and arbitra-  
tion, has forced the war on the people  
of Germany and Austria-Hungary,  
the same force which has prevented  
the actual happenings of the war  
from becoming known to the people.

The war which was made by Ger-  
many has been waged so fiercely only  
because the German people have be-  
lieved until now that they were de-  
fending their country. Fortunately,  
however, the light is beginning to  
dawn upon the people and they are  
wriggling from beneath the heel  
which has been grinding them into  
the earth.

That Germany could defeat the  
world has always been a preposter-  
ous idea nourished only in the brains  
of the autocratic dominants of the  
nation, and if there has ever been a  
doubt in other minds, it was removed  
when the United States entered the  
war.

And if the German people are re-  
ceiving one iota of the truth, as the  
numerous strikes are leading us to  
believe, they will know that they are  
regarded as enemies to all mankind.  
When this thought seeps through  
their heads which heretofore have  
been filled with thoughts of militar-  
ism and conquest, strikes will in-  
crease and with every strike the  
power of their present wicked gov-  
ernment will decrease. Peace and  
safety will necessarily follow when  
that government is overthrown.

**Root for Russia.**

There is no question that President  
Wilson ought to send Elihu Root to  
Russia if he can get him to go.

Mr. Root represents the best tradi-  
tions of American statesmanship, is  
perhaps our greatest living diplomat.  
To send him as the head of an Amer-  
ican mission to Petrograd would be  
to honor the new Russian govern-  
ment as Great Britain has honored  
us in sending Mr. Balfour to Wash-  
ington. It would be a compliment to  
the aspiring new administration that  
would be deeply appreciated.

There is no doubt that Russia needs  
our help, which we intend to give her  
in generous measure. It is not mere-  
ly a matter of financial and material  
help; we must impart to her some of  
the strength of republican institu-  
tions, some flame of our own ideal.  
No man in this country is better  
fitted to represent America on a mis-  
sion of this kind than Mr. Root.

There is still the menace of pro-  
German intrigue in Russia. It must  
be scotched and killed. The constant  
German agitation for a separate peace  
will crop out in a score of different  
directions, and until the new gov-  
ernment is firmly on its feet, it  
will have some chance of success.  
The allies cannot afford any disaster  
of this kind; and the United States  
can exercise a powerful influence on  
Russia, if it will, in strengthening the  
hand of the new gov-

**Dramatic Incidents of the  
World War As Told by  
Some Famous Writers**

**THE GIRL SPY**

By CAPTAIN NOLAN THWAITES.

It was near Neuf Becquin that we met  
Joan Audran. For twenty-four hours she  
was a constant topic of conversation  
among the men. Our part of the line was  
rather shaky, having been heavily shelled  
since daybreak. About noon orders reach-  
ed us that we were to stiffen the front  
line. For this purpose a cavalry brigade  
was dismounted. We dismounted in sec-  
tions, the number three leading away the  
horses while the men doubled across the  
stubble and dropped into a ditch by the  
roadside under an increasing rifle and  
machine gun fire.  
"Suddenly up the road came a bicycle  
making good time. As the figure ap-  
proached we saw that it was a slim girl,  
her hair waving about her shapely head  
and a basket swinging from her handle  
bars. She passed us with a smile and a  
waving of her hand as the men stood out  
of the ditch and cheered.  
A moment later and the fire became  
hotter chiefly in the direction in which  
the girl had disappeared. Presently we  
too came under a hot shell fire. Orders  
came to move. Two hundred yards fur-  
ther along the road we found compara-  
tive peace, but only for ten minutes and  
then a tornado broke loose. Again we  
moved, and again we were located. Fresh  
orders arrived. We were to reinforce the  
shattered line on our left. As we shifted  
our position a cloud of gray figures  
rose from our front and in short dashes,  
but in perfect alignment, came irresisti-  
bly toward us.  
Don't waste ammunition! Mark  
your man! Hold your fire! Half  
fire! 800 yards. The orders followed  
in rapid succession. Then came the or-  
der for "five rounds rapid." The rifles

rang out. "Let 'em have it. Independent  
fire."

We waited. The sun, hitherto distress-  
ingly hot, began to wane and twilight fell  
with welcome speed. Away down the road  
a column of khaki could be seen ap-  
proaching. The relief! Half an hour  
later the sun came to retire. At this  
moment along the road came a little pro-  
cession. Leading it was a girl with a  
wounded soldier on one arm while with  
the other she pushed a battered bicycle.  
Other wounded French soldiers followed.  
The girl smiled with happy pride upon  
the youth at her side and our men ran  
forward to help her. An overcoat with  
a rifle pushed through the sleeves made  
a tolerable stretcher. The girl, with a  
grateful smile, surrendered her charge  
and then, with a word of thanks, slipped  
in a heap to the ground. Beneath her  
radiant hair there flowed a tiny stream  
of blood. Wounded early in her ride,  
she had fulfilled her mission of mercy  
and taken food to her brother and  
brought him out of the fight when in-  
jured.

A staff officer came striding down the  
road. With curt orders he cleared the  
crowd from around the girl. He stooped  
over the recumbent figure. With deft  
fingers he tore open the sleeves of her  
blouse. From beneath the material he  
drew forth two square pieces of colored  
bunting, each fringed with a collapsible  
rod attached with elastic to her shoulder.  
The officers present drew forward in  
amazement. Signalling flags!  
"In regimental orders that night we read:  
"Joan Audran, alias Freda Nagel, caught  
within the British and French lines, while  
engaged in giving aid and information to  
the enemy under pretense of visiting her  
brother, will be tried by court-martial at  
10 o'clock on the morning of the fifth."  
New York World.

**How the Editors Are Viewing  
America and the World War**

**Pooling the Allies' Resources.**

(Christian Science Monitor.)

When the blockade of the allied coun-  
tries, in its intensified form, was declared  
by the central European powers, on the  
first of February last, no secret was  
made, by the German Ambassador, Count  
von Bernstorff, that it was aimed chiefly  
at England, and that it would bring Eng-  
land to her knees within a month. After  
having taken a night to think it over,  
Count von Bernstorff revised his prop-  
hecy, and made it three months. A  
fleet of three to five hundred submarines  
would, he declared, blockade the waters  
of the allied countries, with the result  
that in three months, at the longest, the  
war would be settled, in favor of the  
central European powers, by the very  
process of starvation. It had been pro-  
posed to mete out to them. The month  
was long ago up, the three months is  
almost up, and yet Count Bernstorff's  
prophecy is unfulfilled. Indeed, the  
British mission, headed by Mr. Balfour,  
has arrived in the United States to  
checkmate whatever lingering hope there  
might have been of success.

Instead of England being starved out  
as Count Bernstorff put it, England has  
pooled her resources to assist the other  
belligerents. She has detailed 100,000 tons  
of shipping for the carrying service of  
her allies, and what Mr. Balfour is in  
the United States for today is not to  
arrange, as Count Bernstorff might have  
fondly hoped, for the security of the  
United Kingdom, but for organizing the  
full resources of the nations allied  
against the central European powers in  
a common effort to overthrow the sub-  
marine strategy expressed in the at-  
tempt to destroy the world's shipping  
through the process, described by Presi-  
dent Wilson, as running amuck in the  
civilized world.

**New York Evening Post.**

Unofficial and doubtless very tentative  
reports of the ideas of the House sub-  
committee intimate today that changes  
in import duties are unlikely; that stamp  
taxes and taxes on luxuries will be freely  
employed; that imports on consumption—  
the "breakfast-table taxes" on coffee,  
tea, and sugar—are not favorably regard-  
ed; that liquor and tobacco will be  
taxed; that taxes on business will be  
utilized (such as higher excess-profits  
taxation,) but with a view to the mini-  
mum of disturbance to normal movement  
of trade; that the income-tax rate will  
be advanced, but that in this as in the  
case of the profits tax, the retroactive  
impost suggested by the Treasury will  
not be adopted. This is a reasonable  
working program, though involving  
many intricate considerations. Such  
questions will arise as the practicability  
of adjusting fairly an excess-profits tax  
on such industries as have already vol-  
untarily cut prices in two on orders plac-  
ed by the United States, or the extent  
to which an income tax could be in-  
creased without interfering, on the one  
hand with the accruing wealth avail-  
able for subscription to the war loans, and  
on the other hand with requirements  
which will remain for our part in  
continuing the task, relinquished to them  
by London, of financing the needs of  
neutral countries and acting as central  
money market of the world.

**War Preparation Taxes.**

(The Outlook.)  
In addition to the money raised by  
loans for the prosecution of the war, we  
must raise money by taxation.  
The present sources of taxation are  
pretty well strained. Hence there must  
be new sources. Suggestions as to them  
have already come from the administra-  
tion, together with the specific amounts  
hoped for from these new sources. In  
the aggregate these amounts cover over  
\$1,800,000,000.  
Outstanding in these suggestions are  
greatly increased income and excess-  
profits tax rates, the taxation of many  
articles now admitted free, and stamp-

**OPHELIA'S SLATE.**



liquor, soft drink, coffee, tobacco, auto-  
mobile, transportation, and amusement  
taxes.

The most far-reaching suggestion con-  
cerns income taxes. 50 per cent in-  
crease on both individual and corpora-  
tion income taxes and a lowering of the  
income tax exemption from \$3,000 to  
\$1,500 for unmarried persons and from  
\$4,000 to \$2,000 for married persons to-  
gether with a material raising of the  
super-tax. Whatever may be said as to  
the corporation income tax, we are glad  
to know that the personal income tax  
is likely at last to be democratized; in-  
deed, the exemption limit, following  
Great Britain's example, might well  
have been placed still lower.

We have also England's example with  
regard to the excess-profits tax, but here  
the example is a caution to us. The tax  
has been enacted by Congress proposing  
a burden of 8 per cent on business pro-  
fits over and above 5 per cent of the cap-  
ital employed, regardless of whether  
such profits have any relation to war  
conditions or not, is unscientific. The  
English excess-profits tax is a burden  
on business during the war only to the  
extent that such profits are attributed  
to the war. To increase such a tax is  
only to emphasize a present injustice.  
But this is not all. The suggestion  
comes from the administration that the  
excess-profits tax be made retroactive,  
to apply to the present fiscal year. In  
addition to the past difficulty of col-  
lecting such a tax, the plan would im-  
pose particular hardship, for much of  
the fiscal year's income has already been  
disbursed, and still more is being used  
as capital for needed expansion of busi-  
ness, and could not be drawn upon  
without disorganizing present necessary  
plans. It is essential that in any tax  
considerations nothing should be done  
which would bring enterprise to a stand-  
still, which would induce capital to go  
into hiding, which would throw out of  
employment many workmen, or which  
would handicap the nation in its busi-  
ness activities.

**No Time for False Economy.**

(Boston Transcript.)  
It is probable that one of the British  
blunders which Mr. Balfour will caution  
America to avoid is the danger of seek-  
ing to interrupt the ordinary course of  
life of business and manufacture, for  
the sake of private economy. England  
found, in the end, that her best policy  
was to keep up her trade with the world.  
If England is better off financially than  
the other belligerents of Europe—which  
is certainly the case—it is because she  
has been able to pay a good share of  
the war expenses out of the profit of her  
commerce as she went along. British  
commerce has not suffered very much  
from the war, nor has France's. And  
whatever reason there has been for  
France and England holding on to their  
business and manufacture is much  
stronger and more commanding in the  
case of the United States, because we  
are a continental nation, with every re-  
source and sort of production possi-  
ble right here, and a people never so  
well able as now to handle and to ab-  
sorb those resources and productions.  
To ask our business men and manu-  
facturers to slacken up their operations  
now is a good deal like asking us to  
throw away our money; it is business  
that pays the taxes, that arms the na-  
tion, that maintains the families of the  
soldiers who are to do the fighting. As  
the Transcript has said before, if Amer-  
ica is to help the allies in the war it  
must help them with its prosperity and  
not with its adversity; and that aboun-  
dant prosperity which has made the al-  
liance possible, that we have come in in  
the result of business, manufacture, pro-  
duction, use, enjoyment.

**Under Arms.**

(Buffalo News.)  
It has been estimated that there are  
close to 40,000,000 men under arms in this  
war.  
Five million of these are engaged in  
the terrific struggle on the western front.  
The figures are enormous, and must  
press home the fact that recruiting to  
maintain these fighting forces at strength  
must be a colossal job.

How have these forces been enlisted?  
They have been enlisted under com-  
pulsory and universal service and train-  
ing measures.

How incongruous seems the volunteer  
system, and how out of harmony with  
modern conditions here exemplified is  
that idea still so fondly held by some  
Americans.

"Time of national danger, we could  
quickly raise a million men equal to  
any need," we often hear.  
Yes, we could. There is little doubt  
but that we could "raise them over  
night." We are patriotic enough and  
have courage enough—that we do not  
doubt.  
But can anyone consider the appalling  
waste of manhood if there should be  
hastily raised a force of untrained men,  
called upon, and obliged to face, such  
seasoned troops as those in Europe,  
without seeing the wickedness and fal-  
lacy of it?  
The voice of wisdom cries out for train-  
ed troops. It urges us to adopt a sys-  
tem by which an adequate force can

**W. B. Moses & Son's**  
F and Eleventh Sts.  
Screens and Awnings carefully  
made in our own shops by expert  
workmen.  
Rugs, Carpets, Draperies, Blank-  
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stored. Cold storage for Rugs.

**SUMMER RUGS  
FOR EVERY NEED**  
The Waite Grass Rugs  
A tough grass fiber with a heavy warp and smooth surface. These are reasons why  
we offer this rug exclusively for Washington. Made in a variety of plain colors and at-  
tractive pattern effects.  
19 different sizes. Some often used ones are—

	Plain.	Figured.		Plain.	Figured.
18x36.....	49c	59c	6x9.....	\$4.95	\$5.45
21x45.....	59c	69c	8x10.....	\$6.95	\$7.95
27x54.....	98c	\$1.25	9x12.....	\$8.95	\$9.95
30x60.....	\$1.25	\$1.45	9x15.....	\$11.95	\$12.95
36x72.....	\$1.75	\$1.95	10 1/2 x 12.....	\$11.45	\$13.45
54x90.....	\$3.25	\$3.75	10 1/2 x 13 1/2.....	\$12.95	\$14.95
			12x15.....	\$16.45	\$18.45

**Oval Braided Rag Rugs**  
A rug made of new material in attractive, cheery colorings and well suited to any  
average decorative scheme.  
18x36 inches.....\$2.25  
24x48 inches.....\$3.25  
27x54 inches.....\$4.25  
30x60 inches.....\$5.00  
36x72 inches.....\$7.00  
36x36 inches.....\$3.50  
48x48 inches.....\$6.50  
60x60 inches.....\$9.50  
4 1/2 x 7 1/2 feet.....\$12.50  
6x9 feet.....\$22.50  
8x10 feet.....\$27.50  
They stick to the floor because  
they're heavy.

**Fiber Rugs**  
Rattania, Domus, Rajah, Vogue, Etc. You'll find among these splendid rugs not only  
what you want, but designs and colorings you will not see elsewhere.  
**Figured Rattania**  
30x60.....\$1.75  
36x72.....\$2.25  
54x90.....\$4.45  
6x9.....\$7.45  
7 1/2 x 10 1/2.....\$9.95  
9x12.....\$12.45  
9x15.....\$15.50  
9x12 (oval).....\$14.95  
Bear in mind—this rug is waterproof.

**Other Fiber Rugs in all the Needed Sizes**  
From 27x54 to 12x15 feet. Prices from.....\$1.25 to \$21.00

**Vogue Rugs**  
A new style of fiber rug with plain center and woven side and end borders.  
Suitable for any room in the house.  
27x54.....\$1.35  
36x72.....\$2.35  
54x90.....\$3.90  
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Enough of each pattern for from one to three rooms.  
Good quality Velvet.....\$1.10  
Wilton Velvet.....\$1.65  
27-inch Hall and Stair Runners.....85c, 95c and \$1.10  
Carpet Ends suitable for small rugs—Velvet, Brussels and Wilton...45c to \$2.50  
About 1-3 the regular value.

be got into training simultaneously and  
at the earliest possible moment.  
We have chosen to bear our share  
of the struggle for democracy. We must  
become a nation trained to bear arms,  
able and ready to take our stand be-  
side the trained troops of our allies.

**Y. M. H. A. WINS.**  
A debate between the Y. M. H. A. and  
Aero Lodge, I. O. B. E. of this city, on  
the subject of government ownership and  
operation of the railroad systems in the  
United States, was held last night at the

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meets trains.  
F. W. and A. McMURRAY, Props.

**WILDWOOD, N. J.**  
**WILDWOOD-BY-SEA**  
For your Summer Vacation. Booklet  
L. WINTHROP, City Clerk, Wildwood, N. J.

Eighth Street Temple. The Y. M. H. A.  
team, which took the affirmative won the  
debate. The judges were Charles Darr,  
Judge Strausberger, and Representative  
Seigle, of New York.

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A hotel in the center of the  
city, with superior service and  
every comfort at surprisingly  
low rates  
Rooms with Bath  
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